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ters to the Editor must be post paid.

THE FAYETTEVILLE
SELECT SCHOOL.

E next Annual Course of this Seminary will ommence on the first Monday of January next, s heretofore, under the exclusive direction of es Stuart, Esq. It is intended that the School ill be very limited in its number of Scholars, addition to those whose particular attention e devoted to the classics, a few will be receiv- d taught exclusively, the English branches of tion and the Mathematics, and with this view, William Broadfoot has been employed as an As- to Mr. Stuart, who we believe to be well qua- to teach those branches, and whose pious and r habits justify us in recommending him to the ence of parents and guardians.

e price of tuition for the Classical Scholars will heretofore, $40 per annum, and to the other ars $30 per annum. Board can be obtained in tuart's own family at the moderate price of including washing, &c.

C. T. HAIGH,
C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE,
ROBT. STRANGE, } *Committee.*

ember 7, 1831. 57tf.

REMOVAL.

HOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

VE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store erected on Green street, which for safety and ion, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They tend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, torage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have Warehouses removed from the centre of the where Cotton and Goods can be stored in com- e safety.

OS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance consignments at the lowest premium. Intend- devote their attention *solely*, to the Commis- usiness, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.

ember 6. 57tf.

CABINET MAKING.

E Subscriber would inform his friends and the ublic generally, that he has again commenced abinet Business in his New House on Bow near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods north of arket House, where, by diligent attention to siness, with the assistance of good workmen election of choice materials, he flatters him- ith giving satisfaction to those who may favor ith applications. He has for sale a small and assortment of articles in his line, of a superior selected in N. York by a judge, consisting of S, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes, ary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks, and trunk do do screws, Brads and Saddle tacks, Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys, nd spring steel pannel Saws, ad, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and frett Saws, teel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges, Ketches, thumb Bolts, h brown, Venitian red, red Sanders, ice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper, loth, Damask & Blue Moreen, oth, different figures, g Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24, w do. 10 x 16, 12 x 16 & 13 x 18, opal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & hinges, teel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do., ules & steel bladed squares, ack, smoothing and tooth planes, ing, Furniture, and dusting brushes, &c. &c.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

ember 6th, 1831. 57-tf.

NEW GOODS.

E Subscriber respectfully informs the public, at he has just received at his store, in Brick ree doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a ge- ortment of

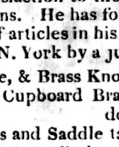
DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

he offers for sale very low for Cash or Pro-

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

mber 15. 54tf.



DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

Just received a general assortment of fresh d genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, ffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he of- sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac ong Building, Hay street, two doors east of t Office, among which are the following:

ye Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sul- do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cas- Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, s; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchi- austic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cu- loride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, on, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, e, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate , Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isin- lass, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Cal- and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Bergamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Pep- Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of , Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate tate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent es, a general assortment, and a great variety ellaneous articles.

ber 13. 54tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts —Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.

Fayetteville, 18*th October*, 1831. 50tf

Washington, December 6.

MESSAGE

From the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the First Session of the 22d Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

The representation of the People has been renewed for the twenty-second time since the Constitution which they formed has been in force. For near half a century the Chief Magistrates who have been successively chosen have made their annual communications of the state of the nation to its representatives. Generally, these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, testifying an advance in all the improvements of social, and all the securities of political life. But frequently, and justly, as you have been called on to be grateful for the bounties of Providence, at few periods have they been more abundantly or extensively bestowed than at the present: rarely, if ever, have we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the continued and increasing prosperity of our beloved country.

Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labors of the husbandman with plenteous crops of all the varied products of our extensive country. Manufactures have been established, in which the funds of the capitalist find a profitable investment, and which give employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and dextrous mechanics.—The laborer is rewarded by high wages, in the construction of works of internal improvement, which are extending with unprecedented rapidity. Science is steadily penetrating the recesses of nature, and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of free minds is subjecting the elements to the power of man, and making each new conquest auxiliary to his comfort. By our mails, whose speed is regularly increased, and whose routes are every year extended, the communication of public intelligence and private business is rendered frequent and safe,—the intercourse between distant cities, which it formerly required weeks to accomplish, is now effected in a few days; and in the construction of railroads, and the application of steam power, we have a reasonable prospect that the extreme parts of our country will be so much approximated, and those most isolated by the obstacles of Nature, rendered so accessible as to remove an apprehension, sometimes entertained, that the great extent of the Union would endanger its permanent existence.

If, from the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements, we turn to the state of our navigation and trade with foreign Nations, and between the States, we shall scarcely find less cause for gratulation. A benificent Providence has provided, for their exercise and encouragement, an extensive coast indented by capacious bays, noble rivers, inland seas, with a country productive of every material for ship building, and every commodity for gainful commerce, and filled with a population active, intelligent, well informed, and fearless of danger. These advantages are not neglected; and an impulse has lately been given to commercial enterprise, which fills our ship-yards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowds the wharves of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvass.

Let us be grateful for these blessings to the benificent being who has conferred them, and who suffers us to indulge a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they may be preserved. If we may dare to judge of His future designs by the manner in which his past favors have been bestowed, he has made our national prosperity to depend on the preservation of our liberties—our national force on our federal union—and our individual happiness on the maintenance of our State rights and wise institutions. If we are prosperous at home, and respected abroad, it is because we are free, united, industrious, and obedient to the laws. While we continue so, we shall, by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy career we have begun, and which has brought us, in the short period of our political existence, from a population of three to thirteen millions—from thirteen separate Colonies to twenty-four United States—from weakness to strength—from a rank scarcely marked in the scale of Nations to a high place in their respect.

This last advantage is one that has resulted, in a great degree, from the principles which have guided our intercourse with Foreign Powers, since we have assumed an equal station among them: and hence, the annual account which the Executive renders to the country, of the manner in which that branch of his duties has been fulfilled, proves instructive and salutary.

The pacific and wise policy of our Government kept us in a state of neutrality during the wars that have, at different periods since our political existence, been carried on by other Powers: but this policy, while it gave activity and extent to our commerce, exposed it in the same proportion to injuries from the belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries. England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and lately Portugal, had all, in a greater or less degree, infringed our neutral rights. Demands for reparation were made upon all. They have had in all, and continue to have in some cases, a leading influence on the nature of our relations with the Powers on whom they were made.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say, that the state of things to which their prosecution and denial gave rise has been succeeded by arrangements, productive of mutual good feeling and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these arrangements is that relating to the colonial trade, which was communicated to Congress at the last session; and although the short period during which it has been in force will not enable me to form an accurate judgment of its operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorised has employed to the 30th September last, upwards of 30,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of Foreign shipping in the outward voyages; and, in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests from the state of the trade between Canada and our Territories and States bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, which may prove more than equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrimination made to favor the trade of the Northern Colonies with the West Indies.

After our transition from the state of colonies to that of an independent nation, many points were found necessary to be settled between us and Great Britain. Among them was the demarcation of boundaries, not described with sufficient percision in the Treaty of Peace. Some of the lines that divide the States and Territories of the United States from the British Provinces, have been definitely fixed. That, however, which separates us from the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick to the North and the East, was still in dispute when I came into office.—But I found arrangements made for its settlement, over which I had no control. The Commissioners who had been appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, having been unable to agree, a convention was made with Great Britain by my immediate predecessor in office, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by which it was agreed "that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the boundary line between the American and British dominions, as described in the 5th article of the Treaty ef Ghent, shall be referred as therein provided, to some friendly Sovereign or State, who shall be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon such points of difference;" and the King of the Netherlands having, by the late President and His Britanic Majesty, been designated as such friendly Sovereign, it became my duty to carry, with good faith, the arrangement so made into full effect.—To this end I caused all the measures to be taken which were necessary to a full exposition of our case to the Sovereign Arbiter; and nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to his court, a distinguished citizen of the State most interested in the question, and who had been one of the agents previously employed for settling the controversy. On the 10th day of January last, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of Great Britain, his written opinion on the case referred to him. The papers in relation to the subject will be communicated, by a special message, to the proper branch of the Government, with the perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure an amicable settlement of the controversy, without infringing any constitutional right of the States immediately interested.

It affords me satisfaction to inform you that suggestions, made by my direction to the Charge d'Affaires of his Britanic Majesty, to this Government have had their desired effect in producing the release of certain American citizens who were imprisoned for setting up the authority of the State of Maine, at a place in the disputed territory under the actual jurisdiction of his Britanic Majesty. From this, and the assurances I have received of the desire of the local authorities to avoid any cause of collision, I have the best hopes that a good understanding will be kept up until it is confirmed by the final disposition of the subject.

The amicable relations which now subsist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise—concurred to present this as a fit period for renewing our endeavors to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of war between Great Britain and any other Power, would inevitably endanger our peace. Animated by the sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things, and peacefully to secure, under all possible circumstances, the rights and honor of the country, I have given such instructions to the Minister lately sent to the Court of London, as will evince that desire; and if met by a correspondent disposition, which we cannot doubt, will put an end to causes of collision, which, without advantage to either, tend to estrange from each other two nations who have every motive to preserve, not only peace, but an intercourse of the most amicable nature.

In my Message at the opening of the last session of Congress, I expressed a confident hope that the justice of our claims upon France, urged as they were with perseverance and signal ability by our Minister there, would finally be acknowledged. This hope has been realized. A Treaty has been signed, which will immediately be laid before the Senate, for its approbation; and which, containing stipulations that require Legislative acts, must have the concurrence of both Houses before it can be carried into effect. By it, the French Government engage to pay a sum which, if not quite equal to that which may be found due to our citizens, will yet, it is believed, under all circumstances be deemed satisfactory by those interested. The offer of a gross sum, instead of the satisfaction of each individual claim, was accepted, because the only alternatives were a rigorous exaction of the whole amount stated to be due on each claim, which might, in some instances be exaggerated by design, in others over-rated through error, and which, therefore, it would have been both ungracious and unjust to have insisted on, or a settlement by a mixed commission, to which the French negotiators were very averse, and which experience in other cases had shown to be dilatory, and often wholly inadequate to the end. A comparatively small sum is stipulated on our part, to go to the extinction of all claims, by French citizens on our Government; and a reduction of duties on our Cotton and their Wines has been agreed on, as a consideration for the renunciation of an important claim for commercial privileges, under the construction they gave to the Treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

Should this Treaty receive the proper sanction, a source of irritation will be stopped, that has, for so many years in some degree alienated from each other two nations who, from interest as well as the remembrance of early associations, ought to cherish the most friendly relations—an encouragement will be given for perseverance in the demands of justice, by this new proof, that, if steadily pursued, they will be listened to—and admonition will be offered to those Powers, if any, which may be inclined to evade them, that they will never be abandoned. Above all, a just confidence will be inspired in our fellow citizens, that their Government will exert all the powers with which they have invested it, in support of their just claims upon foreign nations; at the same time that the frank acknowledgment & provision for the payment of those which were addressed to our equity, although unsupported by legal proof, affords a practical illustration of our submission to the divine rule of doing to others what we desire they should do unto us.

Sweden and Denmark having made compensation for the irregularities committed by their vessels, or in their ports, to the perfect satisfaction of the parties concerned, and having renewed the Treaties of Commerce entered into with them, our political and commercial relations with those powers continue to be on the most friendly footing.

With Spain, our differences up to the 22d of February 1819, were settled by the Treaty of Washington of that date; but, at a subsequent period, our commerce with the States, formerly colonies of Spain, on the continent of America, was annoyed and frequently interrupted by her public and private armed ships. They captured many of our vessels prosecuting a lawful commeree, and sold them and their cargoes; and at one time, to our demands for restoration and indemnity, opposed the allegation, that they were taken in the violation of a blockade of all the ports of those States. This blockade was declaratory only, and the inadequacy of the force to maintain it, was so manifest, that this allegation was varied to a charge of trade in contraband of war. This, in its turn, was also found untenable; and the Minister whom I sent with instructions to press for the reparation that was due to our injured fellow citizens, has transmitted an answer to his demand, by which the captures are declared to have been legal, and are justified, because the independence of the States of America never having been acknowledged by Spain, she had a right to prohibit trade with them under her old colonial laws. This ground of defence was contradictory, not only to those which had been formerly alleged, but to the uniform practice and established laws of nations; and had been abandoned by Spain herself, in the Convention which granted indemnity to British subjects for captures, made at the same time, under the same circumstances, and for the same allegations with those of which we complain.

I however indulge the hope, that further reflection will lead to other views, and feel confident that when His Catholic Majesty shall be convinced of the justice of the claim, his desire to preserve friendly relations between the two countries, which it is my earnest endeavor to maintain, will induce him to accede to our demand. I have therefore dispatched a special messenger, with instructions to our Minister to bring the case once more to his consideration; to the end that if, which I cannot bring myself to believe, the same decision, that cannot but be deemed an unfriendly denial of justice, should be persisted in, the matter may, before your adjournment, be laid before you, the constitutional judges of what is proper to be done when negotiation for redress of injury fails.

The conclusion of a Treaty for indemnity with France seemed to present a favorable opportunity to renew our claims of a similar nature on other powers, and particularly in the case of those upon Naples, more especially as in the course of former negotiations with that Power, our failure to induce France to render us justice was used as an argument against us. The desires of the merchants who were the principal sufferers have therefore been acceded to, and a mission has been instituted for the special purpose of obtaining for them a reparation already too long delayed. This measure having been resolved on, it was put in execution without waiting for the meeting of Congress, because the state of Europe created an apprehension of events that might have rendered our application ineffectual.

Our demands upon the Government of the Two Sicilies are of a peculiar nature: The injuries on which they are founded are not denied, nor are the atrocity and perfidy under which those injuries were perpetrated attempted to be extenuated. The sole ground on which indemnity has been refused, is the alleged illegality of the tenure by which the monarch who made the seizures held his crown. This defence, always unfounded in any principle of the law of nations—now universally abandoned, even by those powers upon whom the responsibility for acts of past rulers bore the most heavily, will unquestionably be given up by his Sicilian Majesty, whose counsels will receive an impulse from that high sense of honor and regard to justice which are said to characterize him; and I feel the fullest confidence that the talents of the citizen commissioned for that purpose will place before him the just claims of our injured citizens in such a light as will enable me, before your adjournment, to announce that they have been adjusted and secured. Precise instructions, to the effect of bringing the negotiation to a speedy issue, have been given and will be obeyed.

In the late blockade of Terceira, some of the Portuguese fleet captured several of our vessels, and committed other excesses, for which reparation was demanded; and I was on the point of dispatching an armed force, to prevent any recurrence of a similar violence, and protect our citizens in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, when official assurances, on which I relied, made the sailing of the ships unnecessary. Since that period frequent promises have been made that full indemnity shall be given for the injuries inflicted and the losses sustained. In the performance there has been some, perhaps unavoidable delay: but I have the fullest confidence that my earnest desire that this business may at once be closed, which our Minister has been instructed strongly to express, will very soon be gratified. I have the better ground for this hope, from the evidence of a friendly disposition which that gov't has shown, by an actual reduction in the duty on rice, the produce of our Southern States, authorising the anticipation that this important article of our export will soon be admitted on the same footing with that produced by the most favored nation.

With the other powers of Europe, we have fortunately had no cause of discussions for the redress of injuries. With the Empire of the Russias, our political connexion is of the most friendly, and our commercial, of the most liberal kind. We enjoy the advantages of navigation and trade, given to the most favored nation: but it has not yet suited their policy, or perhaps has not been found convenient from other considerations, to give stability and reciprocity to those privileges, by a Commercial Treaty. The ill health of the Minister last year charged with making a proposition for that arrangement, did not permit him to remain at St. Petersburgh, and the attention of that government, during the whole of the period since his departure, having been occupied by the war in which it was engaged, we have been assured that nothing could have been effected by his presence. A Minister will soon be nominated, as well to effect this important object, as to keep up the relations of amity and good understanding of which we have received so many assurances and proofs from his Imperial Majesty and the Emperor his predecessor.

The Treaty with Austria is opening to us an important trade with the hereditary dominions of the Emperor, the value of which has been hitherto little known, and of course not sufficiently appreciated. While our commerce finds an entrance into the South of Germany by means of this Treaty, those we have formed with the Hanseatic Towns and Prussia, and others now in negotiation, will open that vast country to the enterprizing spirit of our merchants, on the North: a country abounding in all the materials for a mutually beneficial commerce, filled with enlightened and industrious inhabitants, holding an important place in the politics of Europe, and to which we owe so many valuable citizens. The ratification of the Treaty with the Porte was sent to be exchanged by the gentleman appointed our Charge d'Affaires to that Court. Some difficulties occurred on his arrival; but at the date of his last official despatch he supposed they had been obviated, and that there was every prospect of the exchange being speedily effected.

This finishes the connected view I have thought it proper to give of our political and commercial relations in Europe. Every effort in my power will be continued to strengthen and extend them by Treaties founded on principles of the most perfect reciprocity of interest, neither asking nor conceding any

exclusive advantage, but liberating as far as it lies in my power the activity and industry of our fellow citizens from the shackles which foreign restrictions may impose.

To China and the East Indies, our commerce continues in its usual extent and with increased facilities, which the credit and capital of our merchants afford, by substituting bills for payments in specie. A daring outrage having been committed in those seas by the plunder of one of our merchantmen engaged in the pepper trade at a port in Sumatra, and the piratical perpetrators belonging to tribes in such a state of society, that the usual course of proceedings between civilized nations could not be pursued, I forthwith despatched a Frigate with orders to require immediate satisfaction for the injury, and indemnity to the sufferers.

Few changes have taken place in our connexions with the independent States of America since my last communication to Congress. The ratification of a Commercial Treaty with the United Republics of Mexico has been for some time under deliberation in their Congress, but was still undecided at the date of our last despatches. The unhappy civil commotions that have prevailed there, were undoubtedly the cause of the delay; but as the Government is now said to be tranquilized, we may hope soon to receive the ratification of the Treaty, and an arrangement for the demarcation of the boundaries between us. In the mean time an important trade has been opened, with mutual benefit, from St. Louis in the State of Missouri, by caravans, to the interior provinces of Mexico This commerce is protected in its progress through the Indian countries by the troops of the United States, which have been permitted to escort the caravans, beyond our boundaries to the settled part of the Mexican territory.

From Central America I have received assurances of the most friendly kind, and a gratifying application for our good offices to remove a supposed indisposition towards that Government in a neighboring State: this application was immediately and successfully complied with. They gave us also the pleasing intelligence that differences which had prevailed in their internal affairs had been peaceably adjusted.—Our Treaty with this Republic continues to be faithfully observed, and promises a great and beneficial commerce between the two countries, a commerce of the greatest importance, if the magnificent project of a ship canal through the dominions of that State, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, now in serious contemplation, shall be executed.

I have great satisfaction in communicating the success which has attended the exertions of our Minister in Colombia to procure a very considerable reduction in the duties on our flour in that Republic. Indemnity, also, has been stipulated for injuries received by our merchants from illegal seizures; and renewed assurances are given that the Treaty between the two countries shall be faithfully observed.

Chili and Peru seem to be still threatened with civil commotions; and, until they shall be settled, disorders may naturally be apprehended, requiring the constant presence of a naval force in the Pacific Ocean, to protect our fisheries & guard our commerce.

The disturbances that took place in the Empire of Brazil, previously to, and immediately consequent upon, the abdication of the late Emperor, necessarily suspended any effectual application for the redress of some past injuries suffered by our citizens from that Government, while they have been the cause of others, in which all foreigners seem to have participated. Instructions have been given to our Minister there, to press for indemnity due for losses occasioned by these irregularities; and to take care that our fellow citizens shall enjoy all the privileges stipulated in their favor, by the treaty lately made between the two Powers, all which, the good intelligence that prevails between our Minister at Rio Janeiro and the Regency, gives us the best reason to expect.

I should have placed Buenos Ayres in the list of South American Powers in respect to which nothing of importance affecting us was to be communicated, but for occurrences which have lately taken place at the Falkland Islands, in which the name of that republic has been used to cover with a show of authority, acts injurious to our commerce, and to the property and liberty of our fellow citizens. In the course of the present year, one of our vessels engaged in the pursuit of a trade which we have always enjoyed without molestation, has been captured by a band acting, as they pretend, under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres. I have therefore given orders for the despatch of an armed vessel, to join our squadron in those seas, and aid in affording all lawful protection to our trade which shall be necessary; and shall without delay send a Minister to inquire into the nature of the circumstances, and also of the claim, if any, that is set up by that Government, to those Islands. In the mean time I submit the case to the consideration of Congress, to the end that they may clothe the Executive with such authority and means as they may deem necessary for providing a force adequate to the complete protection of our fellow citizens fishing & trading in those seas.

This rapid sketch of our foreign relations, it is hoped, fellow citizens, may be of some use in so much of your legislation as may bear on that important subject; while it affords to the country at large a source of high gratification in the contemplation of our political and commercial connexion with the rest of the world. At peace with all—having subjects of future difference with few, and those susceptible of easy adjustment—extending our commerce gradually on all sides, and on none by any but the most liberal and mutually beneficial means—we may, by the blessing of Providence, hope for all that national prosperity which can be derived from an intercourse with foreign nations, guided by those eternal principles of justice and reciprocal good will, which are binding as well upon States, as the individuals of whom they were composed.

I have great satisfaction in making this statement of our affairs, because the course of our national policy enables me to do it without any indiscreet exposure of what in other governments is usually concealed from the People Having none but a straightforward open course to pursue—guided by a single principle that will bear the strongest light—we have happily no political combinations to form, no alliances to entangle us, no complicated interests to consult; and in subjecting all we have done to the consideration of our citizens, and to the inspection of the world, we give no advantage to other nations, and lay ourselves open to no injury.

It may not be improper to add that, to preserve this state of things, and give confidence to the world in the integrity of our designs, all our consular and diplomatic agents are strictly enjoined to examine well every cause of complaint preferred by our citizens; and, while they urge with proper earnestness those that are well founded, to countenance none that are unreasonable or unjust, and to enjoin on our merchants and navigators the strictest obedience to the laws of the countries to which they resort, and a course of conduct in their dealings that may support the character of our nation, and render us respected abroad.

Connected with this subject, I must recommend a revisal of our consular laws. Defects and omissions have been discovered in their operation, that ought to be remedied and supplied. For your further information on this subject, I have directed a report to be made by the Secretary of State, which I shall hereafter submit to your consideration.

The internal peace and security of our Confederated States, is the next principal object of the General Government. Time and experience have proved that the abode of the native Indian within their limits is dangerous to their peace, and injurious to himself. In accordance with my recommendation at a former Session of Congress, an appropriation of half a million of dollars was made to aid the voluntary removal of the various tribes beyond the limits of the States. At the last Session I had the happiness to announce that the Chickasaws and Choctaws had accepted the generous offer of the Government, and agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river, by which the whole of the State of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama will be freed from Indian occupancy, and opened to a civilized population.—The Treaties with these tribes are in a course of execution, and their removal, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of 1832.

At the request of the Authorities of Georgia, the registration of Cherokee Indians for emigration has been resumed, and it is confidently expected that one half, if not two thirds of that tribe, will follow the wise example of their more westerly brethren.—Those who prefer remaining at their present homes will hereafter be governed by the laws of Georgia, as all her citizens are, and cease to be the objects of peculiar care on the part of the General Government.

During the present year, the attention of the Government has been particularly directed to those tribes in the powerful and growing State of Ohio, where considerable tracts of the finest lands were still occupied by the aboriginal proprietors. Treaties, either absolute or conditional, have been made, extinguishing the whole Indian title to the reservations in that State; and the time is not distant, it is hoped, when Ohio will be no longer embarrassed with the Indian population. The same measure will be extended to Indiana, as soon as there is reason to anticipate success.

It is confidently believed, that perseverance for a few years in the present policy of the Government, will extinguish the Indian title to all lands lying within the States composing our Federal Union, and remove beyond their limits every Indian who is not willing to submit to their laws. Thus will all conflicting claims to jurisdiction between the States and the Indian tribes be put to rest. It is pleasing to reflect, that results so beneficial, not only to the States immediately concerned, but to the harmony of the Union, will have been accomplished, by measures equally advantageous to the Indians. What the native savages become when surrounded by a dense population, and by mixing with the whites, may be seen in the miserable remnants of a few eastern tribes, deprived of political and civil rights, forbidden to make contracts, and subjected to guardians, dragging out a wretched existence, without excitement, without hope, and almost without thought.

But the removal of the Indians beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the States, does not place them beyond the reach of philanthropic aid and Christian instruction. On the contrary, those whom philanthropy or religion may induce to live among them in their new abode, will be more free in the exercise of their benevolent functions, than if they had remained within the limits of the States, embarrassed by their internal regulations. Now, subject to no control but the superintending agency of the General Government, exercised with the sole view of preserving peace, they may proceed unmolested in the interesting experiment of gradually advancing a community of American Indians from barbarism to the habits and enjoyments of civilized life.

Among the happiest effects of the improved relations of our Republic, has been an increase of trade, producing a corresponding increase of revenue, beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the Treasury Department.

The state of the public finances will be fully shewn by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the report which he will presently lay before you I will here, however, congratulate you upon their prosperous condition. The revenue received in the present year will exceed full short of $27,700,000; and the expenditures for all objects, other than the public debt, will not exceed 14,700,000. The payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt, during the year, will exceed $16,500,000: a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter. The amount which will have been applied to the public debt from the 4th of March, 1829, to the first of January next, which is less than three years since the administration has been placed in my hands, will exceed forty millions of dollars.

From the large importations of the present year, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the Tseasury from that source during the next year, with the aid of that received from the public lands, will considerably exceed the amount of the receipts of the present year; and it is believed that with the means which the Government will have at its disposal, from various sources, which will be fully stated by the proper Department, the whole of the public debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of my administration. We shall then exhibit the rare example of a great nation, abounding in all the means of happiness and security, altogether free from debt.

The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the Tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of Government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress. Justice to the interests of the merchant as well as the manufacturer, require that material reductions in the import duties be prospective: and unless the present Congress shall dispose of the subject, the proposed reductions cannot properly be made to take effect at the period when the necessity for the revenue arising from present rates shall cease. It is therefore desirable, that arrangements be adopted at your present Session, to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt. In the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation which has distinguished the friends of our Union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest.

In my annual message of December, 1829, I had the honor to recommend the adoption of a more liberal policy, than that which then prevailed towards unfortunate debtors to the Government, and I deem it my duty again to invite your attention to this subject.

Actuated by similar views, Congress at their last session passed an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States: but the provisions of that law have not been deemed such as were adequate to that relief to this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens, which may be safely extended to them. The points in which the law appears to be defective will be particularly communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury: and I take pleasure in recommending such an extension of its provisions as will unfetter the enterprise of a valuable portion of our citizens, and restore to them the means of usefulness to themselves and the community. While deliberating upon this subject, I would also recommend to your consideration the propriety of so modifying the laws for enforcing the payment of debts, due either to the public or to individuals suing in the courts of the United States, as to restrict the imprisonment of the person to cases of fraudulent concealment of property. The personal liberty of the citizen seems too sacred to be held, as in many cases it now is, at the will of a creditor to whom he is willing to surrender all the means he has of discharging his debt.

The reports from the Secretary of the War and Navy Departments, and from the Postmaster General, which accompany this message, present satisfactory views of the operations of the Departments respectively under their charge; and suggest improvements which are worthy of, and to which I invite the serious attention of Congress. Certain defects and omissions having been discovered in the operation of the laws respecting Patents, they are pointed out in in the accompanying report from the Secretary of State.

I have herein recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution, giving the choice of President and Vice President to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law, that I cannot, in accordance with my sense of duty, omit to press them upon the consideration of a new Congress. For my views more at large, as well in relation to these points as to the disqualification of members of Congress. For my views more at large, as well in relation to these points as to the disqualification of members of Congress to receive an office from a President in whose election they have had an official agency, which I proposed as a substitute, I refer you to my former messages.

Our system of public accounts is extremely complicated, and, it is believed, may be much improved. Much of the present machinery, and a considerable portion of the expenditure of public money may be dispensed with, while greater facilities can be afforded to the liquidation of claims upon the Government, and an examination into their justice and legality, quite as efficient as the present, secured.—With a view to a general reform in the system, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress.

I deem it my duty again to call your attention to the condition of the District of Columbia. It was doubtless wise in the framers of our Constitution, to place the people of the District under the jurisdiction of the General Government; but, to accomplish the objects they had in view, it is not necessary that this people should be deprived of all the privileges of self-government. Independently of the difficulty of inducing the Representatives of distant States to turn their attention to projects of laws, which are not of the highest interest to their constituents, they are not individually, nor in Congress collectively, well qualified to legislate over the local concerns of this District. Consequently, its interests are much neglected, and the people are almost afraid to present their grievances, lest a body in which they are not represented, and which feels little sympathy in their local relations, should, in its attempt to make laws for them, do more harm than good. Governed by the laws of the States whence they were severed, the two shores of the Potomac within the ten miles square, have different penal codes: not the present codes of Virginia and Maryland, but such as existed in those States, at the time of the cession to the United States. As Congress will not form a new code, and as the people of the District cannot make one for themselves, they are virtually under two Governments. Is it not just to allow them at least a delegate in Congress, if not a local Legislature, to make laws for the District, subject to the approval or rejection of Congress? I earnestly recommend the extention to them of every political right which their interests require, and which may be compatible with the Constitution.

The extension of the Judiciary system of the United States is deemed to be one of the duties of Government. One fourth of the States in the Union do not participate in the benefits of a Circuit Court. To the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, admitted into the Union since the present Judicial system was organized, only a District Court has been allowed. If this be sufficient, then the Circuit Courts, already existing, in eighteen States, ought to be abolished: if it be not sufficient, the defect ought to be remedied, and these States placed on the same footing with the other members of the Union. It was on this condition, and on this footing, that they entered the Union; and they may demand Circuit Courts as a matter, not of concession, but of right. I trust that Congress will not adjourn, leaving this anomaly in our system.

Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the Bank of the United States as at present organized, I felt it my duty, in my former message, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the Legislature and the People should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the Constitution and subserve the public interests. Having thus conscientiously discharged a Constitutional duty, I deem it proper, on this occasion, without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, to leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives.

In conclusion, permit me to invoke that Power which superintends all Governments, to infuse into your deliberations, at this important crisis of our history, a spirit of mutual forbearance and conciliation. In that spirit was our Union formed, and in that spirit must it be preserved

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, December 6, 1831.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Campbell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Wilmington, praying the repeal of an act passed at last session, regulating Quarantine; also, praying a modification and alteration of the tax imposed on merchants, and an increase of the tax imposed on pedlars. Referred.

Mr. McFarland presented a bill to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings, in the several counties within the State.

Mr. Dishongh, a bill more effectually to suppress and prevent the running away of slaves.

The bill regulating the admission of Attorneys at Law of other States to the bar in this State, was rejected.

Friday, Dec. 2.—Nothing of importance occurred, except passing to its 3d reading the new county bill, as stated in our last.

Saturday, Dec. 3.—Mr. Gilmour presented a bill to admit to entry, the vacant and swamp lands, except the marsh and swamp lands thereinafter excepted.

Mr. McFarland presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, owing to the unfortunate occurrence of the burning of the State Library, many useful and valuable bound Reports relative to the proceedings of our previous Legislatures, have been consumed; also, copies of the Public and Private Acts of this State, which were deposited there for the use of our Legislature: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Library committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of having reprinted a suitable number of copies for the use of our future Legislatures; also, to report the present situation of the Library.

Messrs. Dick, Spaight and Brownrigg were appointed a committee on the Public Library.

Messrs. Toomer, Martin of Wilkes, Miller, Sneed, and Montgomery of Hertford, were appointed a committee on Incorporations.

Monday, Dec. 5.—The bill to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings, in the counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Columbus, and Sampson, was read the 2d time. Mr. Howell moved to amend the bill by extending its provisions to Robeson county, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its third reading, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence.

Private bills occupied the rest of this day.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Seawell, from the Judiciary committee, made a detailed report in relation to a suit now pending in the Supreme Court, instituted by the Attorney General, to vacate certain grants of land lying in the Cherokee Nation, concluding with a resolution directing the Governor to employ an agent to collect such testimony and procure such surveys as may be necessary in the suit.

The engrossed bill to establish [illegible] Spring Academy, in Robeson county, was passed into a law.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.—Mr. Spaight presented a bill to repeal the 8th section of an act of 1828, entitled "An act to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions issued by Justices of the Peace."

Mr. Bell, a bill to amend the 2d section of an act of 1796, entitled "An act to enforce the duty of Inspectors in this State."

Mr. Dobson, a bill to authorise Judges to grant writs of *ne exeat* in certain cases therein mentioned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Morris presented a petition from sundry citizens of Anson, praying for the erection of a new County, from a part of the counties of Anson and Mecklenburg. Referred.

Mr. Daniel presented a bill to amend an Act, passed in 1820, to repeal an Act, passed in 1796, to punish persons for removing debtors out of one county to another, and out of the State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Whitaker, a bill to extend the laws of the State over that portion of Territory now occupied by the Cherokee nation of Indians and included within the chartered limits of this State. [Makes *white* settlers amongst the Indians, amenable to the laws of the State, and places them within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the County of Macon.]

Mr. Bragg, to render persons whose names are forged, competent witnesses in prosecutions for such forgeries.

On motion of Mr. Heartt, a Select Committee was appointed to take into consideration the Patrol Laws of this State, and to inquire whether any amendments are necessary to the same. Messrs. Hartt, Cansler, Winston, Jackson and Barclay were appointed the committee.

Friday, Dec. 2.—Mr. Worth presented a bill to authorise the County Courts of this State to appoint Committees of Finance.

Mr. Barclay presented the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Cumberland, praying that a certain portion of the territory of the said county be attached to the county of Wake.—Referred.

On motion of Mr. Arrington, the joint select committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety of revising & amending the militia laws of this State.

Saturday, Dec. 3.—On motion of Mr. Cox, the Military committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of company musters to at least four in each year.

Mr. Bragg presented the memorial of the Roanoke Navigation Company, claiming interest on certain deferred payments for stock due by the State. Referred.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Fleming of Surry, from this day. Mr. F. has met with a domestic affliction which will probably prevent his return to the Legislature during the Session.

Monday, Dec. 5.—Mr. Sloan presented the petition of Stephen Herring, praying compensation for ammunition, provisions and forage, by him furnished a portion of the Militia of Sampson county, while engaged in the suppression of the slaves of that county.

Mr. McNeill presented a bill for the more convenient administration of justice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland.

Mr. Toole, a bill to encourage the formation of volunteer companies in the State of North Carolina. (Provides that any person shall be exempt from military duty for life, who shall have served ten successive years, in any Volunteer Company.)

Mr. Cox, a bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace in the several counties in this State to hold a court in the respective counties, if necessary, to try all slaves that may hereafter be concerned in any conspiracy within this State.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, transmitting certain documents shewing the result of an investigation instituted in obedience to a resolution of the last session instructing the Public Treasurer, under the direction of the Governor and Attorney General, to investigate the facts connected with the drawing, acceptance and paying of sundry checks purporting to be drawn by John Haywood, Public Treasurer, by John S. Haywood, on the State Bank of North Carolina. The communication and documents were ordered to be sent to the Senate proposing to refer them to a joint select committee.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Internal Improvement, to which was referred the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Columbus, reported a bill for draining White Marsh in Columbus county, and recommend its passage. The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Internal Improvements, which was instructed to inquire whether the Cape Fear Navigation Company had not forfeited their charter by an abuse of its privileges, stated that no evidence had been submitted to the committee to prove the charge, and he prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the law of maiming in this State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Bond [illegible] a bill to provide for having the Ma[illegible] of the State digested, amended [illegible]

John Scott was re elected Sec[illegible] ral, on the 10th balloting, by the G[illegible] vote: Scott 106, Pearson 79.

Mr. Henry, from the Judiciary c[illegible] to which was referred the bills [illegible] laws of the State over that part of the[illegible] ry now occupied by the Cherokees [illegible] chartered limits of the State, report[illegible] to the House, recommending its [illegible] was, on motion of Mr. Leak, laid [illegible]

On motion of Mr. Freeman, the [illegible] was requested to have the seats of [illegible] bers more comfortably and con[illegible] ranged.

The engrossed bill to give exc[illegible] diction to the Superior Courts for [illegible] of Moore, was passed into a law.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.—Mr. Sher[illegible] sented a bill to authorize the Coun[illegible] of New Hanover to have the record[illegible] county transcribed, &c.

Mr. Morris, presented the follo[illegible] amble and Resolution, which being r[illegible] agreed to:

It being suggested to this House by [illegible] Morris, one of the Members of the House, [illegible] spirit of the Act of Assembly which auth[illegible] holding of Anson Superior Court for two [illegible] been violated by a Certificate having issued [illegible] ing the said Court two weeks; and the said [illegible] stating to the House that, in his opinion, [illegible] Robert Strange who held said Court is not [illegible] entitled to have more than one week's pay:

It is Resolved, That a Committee be appointed [illegible] inquire into the said suggestion and report [illegible] to the House.

Messrs. Lawrence and Lemay were [illegible] lected Printers to the State, by the following vote: Lawrence & Lemay 137, Ra[illegible] Potter 42, Scattering 11.

Foreign.—An arrival at Baltimore [illegible] es London dates of the 15th October, [illegible] later than before received. They furnish particulars of great excitement, occasioned leading to acts of violence, throughout [illegible] land, in consequence of the rejection of the Reform Bill. In London, 200,000 persons assembled on the occasion of presenting the petition to the King. In the course of the [illegible] the windows of the Marquis of Bristol [illegible] were broken; the Marquis of London was pelted with stones, and so severely wounded, that after being rescued by the Police he was obliged to be taken home in a coach. The Royal Duke of Cumberland was thrown from his horse, and very roughly handled. He was rescued by the Police.

At Nottingham, the magnificent Castle Nottingham, the property of the Duke of [illegible] castle, was destroyed by fire, commenced by a mob of 3 or 4000 persons. The ruins of many houses were broken, the prisoners released, &c.

At Derby, a large mob collected, broke windows of many houses, forced the prison and released all the prisoners; many persons were wounded, and one killed by the mob.

At Boston, it was reported that a number respectable tradesmen had determined not to pay a farthing more of taxes until the Reform Bill shall have become the law of the land.

Of course these disturbances attracted the attention of Parliament, and in a speech from the Lord Chancellor, the impropriety and the tendency of such doings is strongly urged. They are represented as "the course of [illegible] thers the most calculated to jeopard the cause of Reform." He concluded his remarks as follows: "I tell them that Reform is only delayed for a short period; I tell them that the bill will pass—that the bill must pass—that a bill founded on exactly similar principles, and equally extensive and efficient as the bill which has just been thrown out, shall, in a very short period, become part and parcel of the law of the land."

Several Members of the House of Lords who had voted against the late bill, signified a readiness to vote for a less objectionable measure of Reform.

The following was the King's reply to the address of the Lord Mayor, on presenting the petition:

"I receive with satisfaction the expression of your loyalty and attachment to my person and Government, and of your confidence in my constitutional advisers. You may be assured of my sincere desire to promote and to improve the securities afforded by the constitution for the maintenance of the rights to my people; and you may rely on the continued disposition to further the adoption of such measures as may seem best calculated for that purpose. For the safe and successful accomplishment of such measures, it is above all things necessary that they should be discussed with calmness and deliberation. I earnestly recommend to you to use all the influence you so justly possess with your fellow citizens, for the purpose of preserving the public peace from any interruption by acts of violence and commotion."

Latest.—Since the above was in type we have received the N. York Courier & Enquirer, Extra, of Dec. 4, containing London dates to the 25th October.

The only intelligence of importance is the prorogation of Parliament till 22d November, and the breaking out of the Cholera at Sunderburg, which is only about a day's sail from England.

On Friday, says Galignani's Messenger of Oct. 3, Lieut. Gen. Bernard lately arrived from the United States of America, had the honor of dining with the King and royal family.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SON having this day [illegible] themselves in Co[illegible] ship, will paint, G[illegible] Signs and Houses, [illegible] and Ornaments, [illegible] all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop [illegible]

McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repaired and re[illegible] All orders punctually attended to.

December 13, 1831.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1831.

...ance.—We take pleasure in calling ...ention of our readers to the advertise... of the Agent of the London Phœnix ...Office, which will be found in another ...n, because we have heard of several in... in which risks have been taken at a ...table rate, upon houses and goods in this ...and because we have also heard that ...a manifest loss has been sustained, it is ...e practice of this office to endeavor to ...a recovery upon the policy, or in any ...o subject the loser to unnecessary costs. ...this is not the case in all the Northern ..., some of our citizens, if we are cor... informed, can testify. We have heard ...case in which a gentleman who suffer... the fire of the 29th May, expended $300 ...he recovered the amount of his insur...

...ow.—We had a considerable fall of Snow ...esday night last. ...Oxford, N. C. the snow fell to the ave... depth of eight inches. ...mplaints are general in the northern pa... of the excessive cold. The navigation ...rivers generally is stopped by the ice.

...arteret County for a Convention.—At a ...ng of the citizens of the town of Beaufort ...unty of Carteret, held, pursuant to pub... ...tice, at the Court House, on the 26th ...after a discussion of the subject of Inter... ...improvements and Convention, and pass... ...esolutions recommending a Rail Road ...Beaufort to the West, the following Re... ...on was adopted:

...olved, That this meeting feel deeply impressed ...he opinion, that the unequal representation in ...egislature of this State, is mainly the cause of ...l and every other improvements' being so ...neglected; and that the Representatives in the ...ature, from this county, be requested to vote ...Convention to amend or alter the Constitution ... State.

...ngress.—In the Senate, on the first day, ...llowing members appeared: ...ssrs. Bell, Clay, Dickerson, Dudley, ...g, Foot, Grundy, Hanna, Hayne, Hen... ..., Hill, Holmes, Johnston, Kane, King, ...t, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, ...lain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Rob... ..., Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, ...gue, Tomlinson, Tyler, White, Wilkins. ...thing of importance has taken place in ...enate, as yet.

...the House of Representatives, on Mon... ...202 members appeared, among them all ...N. C. delegation, except Gen. McKay, ...is confined at home by sickness. ...r. Stevenson, of Virginia, was re-elected ...ker, by the following vote: ...r Andrew Stephenson, of Virginia, 98: ...r Joel B. Sutherland, of Penn. 54: ...r C. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, 15: ...r John W. Taylor, of New York, 18: ...r Lewis Condict, of New Jersey, 4: Scat... ...6. ...atthew St. Clair Clark was unanimously ...ppointed Clerk. ...othing else of importance has been done.

...he Message.—We have no room for com... ...on this document. It is but justice, how... ...to say, that upon the whole, we regard ...a highly interesting document, giving a ...acceptable view of our foreign and do... ...ic relations.

...e have been favored by Mr. Bethune, ...resentative from this District, with a pam... ...t copy of the President's Message, and ...eports from the different Departments.— ...se last are so long as to have prevented ...even reading them as yet; and will pre... ...e their publication, except the Post Mas... ...General's, which is short.

...urder.—On Wednesday night the 23d ...a mulatto slave, named Bill Herrington, ...nging to Samuel N. Richardson, Jr. Esq. ...aden county, was shot whilst in the act ...tering his house with a torch in his hand, ...ight of which enabled the murderer to ...sure aim. Thirteen buck shot were ...ed in the lower part of his body, which ...ed his death in about half an hour. We ...received a statement of the particulars ...h we think it advisable to withhold.

...nother Fire King.—The N. Y. Journal of ...merce states that at Chaubert's exhibition, ...w days ago, J. H. Patton, Esq., a gentle... ...of the Bar, and a theoretical and practi... ...chemist, actually went through with all ...performances, exactly as Mr. C. himself ... Mr. C. rubbed a red hot shovel several ...s over Mr. P's tongue, face, eyes and ... Mr. P. then dipped his fingers into ...ng oil, heated to 450 degrees, swallowed ...onful of the oil; took melted lead in his ...rs and in his mouth, and offered to swal... a dose of Prussic Acid, but Mr. C. would ...permit him, for fear he would discover the ...ote. Mr. P. then went into the oven, ...h was heated to 550 degrees, and remain... ...here one minute. He describes the sen... ...on as being that of a burning heat upon the ...for the first moment; after that, the per... ...ation started, and it was comparatively ...portable.

...orfolk.—We learn from the Norfolk Her... ...that real estate in that Town has risen ...ishingly, within a year or two; as an ev... ...ce of which, it is mentioned, that a va... ...lot on Main Street, 48 feet front, and ...a second rate business stand, was sold at ...ion a few days ago, for $9,450, and that ...purchaser was offered $10,000 for it on ...same day. It would have been thought ...sold three years ago at $4000 The Her... ...also states that the number of vessels which ...arrived within the last twelve months, ...ore than double the number in the prece... ...year. All this increase of prosperity, is ...portable to the Dismal Swamp Canal.

Report on the Finances.—The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the State of the Finances, has been communicated to Congress. As it is entirely too long to be inserted in this paper, (much longer than the President's Message,) we must endeavor to furnish our readers with a brief abstract.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. last, was $6,014,539 75. The receipts during the three first quarters of the present year, 20,653,677 60; and for the fourth quarter are estimated at 7,346,735 18; making a total of 34,014,952 62. The expenditures of the year are estimated at 30,967,201 25, including 16,189,289 67 on account of principal and interest of the public debt. Leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1832, of 3,047,751 37.

The receipts during the year 1832, it is estimated, will, in consequence of the great commercial activity, reach the large sum of 30,100,000. The expenditures, for all other objects than the public debt, are estimated at 13,365,202 16, leaving 14,519,548 21, exclusive of unavailable funds, applicable to the public debt during that year.

The whole amount of the debt on the 2d of Jan. next, will be 24,322,235 18; and the above payments to be made during the year 1832, will leave the amount outstanding on 1st Jan. 1833, 10,302,686 97.

It appears to be an object of great interest with the Secretary, to have the whole debt paid off before the 3d of March 1833, (the end of the present term of Gen. Jackson's administration,) and to effect that object he proposes that the 7,000,000 of stock owned by government in the U. S. Bank be sold for the sum of 8,000,000; and that 2-12th of the revenue of 1833 be applied with that, to the entire liquidation of the debt.

After the statements of which the foregoing embraces the substance, the Secretary proceeds as follows, to which we call the particular attention of our readers, not only on account of its intrinsic value as a testimonial in favor of the U. S. Bank, but because it exhibits the singular spectacle of a Cabinet Councillor strongly advocating a measure which the President has repeatedly denounced!

"It will be thus perceived that the Governme t has the means, if properly employed, of reimbursing the whole of the public debt by purchase or otherwise, on or before the 3d of March 1833.

The moral influence such an example would necessarily produce throughout the world, in renewing apprehension and inspiring new confidence in our free institutions, cannot be questioned Seventeen years ago the country emerged from an expensive war, encumbered with a debt of more than one hundred and twenty seven millions and in a comparatively defenceless state. In this short period it has promptly repealed all the direct and internal taxes which were imposed during the war, relying mainly upon revenue derived from imports and sales of the public domain From these sources, besides providing for the general expenditure, the frontier has been extensively fortified, the naval and maritime resources strengthened, and part of the debt of gratitude to the survivors of the revolutionary war discharged We have moreover, contributed a large share to the general improvement, added to the extent of the Union by the purchase of the valuable Territory of Florida, and finally acquired the means of extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sustaining the late war, and all that remained of the debt of the revolution

The anxious hope with which the people have looked forward to this period, not less than the present state of the public mind, and the real interests of the community at large, recommend the prompt application of these means to that great object, if it can be done consistently with a proper regard for other important considerations.

Of these means, as has already been shewn, the shares owned by the Government in the Bank of the United States are an indispensable part; and, that for the reimbursement of the debt within the period contemplated, it will be necessary to effect a sale of them for a sum not less than eight millions of dollars

The stock created by the United States for their subscription to the Bank, having been actually paid previously to the 1st of July last, their interest in that institution has ceased to be nominal merely, and the shares form a part of the fiscal resources applicable to the public demands

The objects connected with the early reimbursement of the public debt are more important than the interest of the Government as a mere stockholder, and it is therefore respectfully recommended to Congress to authorise the sale of those shares for a sum not less than 8,000,000 of dollars.

A sale of so large an amount in the public market, could not be expected to produce more than the par value; and if attempted under circumstances calculated to shake public confidence in the stability of the institution, would, in all probability, prove wholly abortive. For these reasons, it is deemed advisable to effect a sale to the Bank itself,—a measure believed to be practicable on terms satisfactory both to the United States and that institution.

In submitting this proposition to the wisdom of Congress, it is not intended that its adoption should be founded on any pledge for the renewal of the charter of the Bank Considering, however the connexion of the proposition with the bank, and viewing the whole subject as a necessary part of the plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and for the support of public credit, the undersigned feels it his duty to accompany it with a frank expression of his opinions.

The act of Congress to establish the Treasury department makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the support of public credit and for the improvement and management of the revenue The duties enjoined, as well by this act, as by the subsequent one of the 10th of May, 1830, requiring the Secretary "to digest, prepare and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues, from time to time for the purpose of giving information to Congress in adopting modes for raising the money requisite to meet the public expenditure," have been supposed to include not merely the application of the resources of the government, but the whole subject of the currency and the means of preserving its soundness.

On this supposition, the first Secretary of the Treasury, in his memorable reports of January and December 1790, recommended a national bank as "an institution of primary importance to the finances, and of the greatest utility in the operations connected with the support of public credit," and various communications since made to Congress shew that the same views were entertained of their duties by others who have preceded him in the Department.

The performance of the duties thus enjoined by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, implies, however, no commitment of any other department of the Government, each being left free to act according to the mode pointed out by the constitution.

The important charge confided to the Treasury Department, and on which the operations of the Government essentially depend, in the improvement and management of the revenue and the support of public credit: and of transferring the public funds to all parts of the United States, imperiously requires from the Government all the facilities which it may constitutionally provide for those objects, and especially for regulating and preserving a sound currency.

As early as May, 1781, the Congress of the United States, convened under the articles of confederation, approved the plan of a National Bank submitted to their consideration by Mr. Morris, then superintendent of the finances; and, on the 31st of December of the same year, "from a conviction of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a national bank," passed an ordinance incorporating such an institution under the name and style "of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America." The aid afforded by that institution was acknowledged to have been of essential consequence during the remaining period of the war, and its utility subsequent to the peace of little less importance.

The authority of the present Government to create an institution for the same purposes, cannot be less clear. It has, moreover, the sanction of the executive, legislative and judicial authorities, and of a majority of the people of the United States from the organization of the Government to the present time. If public opinion cannot be considered the infallible expounder, it is among the soundest commentators of the constitution. It is undoubtedly the wisest guide and only effective check, to those to whom the administration of the constitution is confided: and it is believed, that, in free and enlightened states, the harmony not less than the welfare of the community, is best promoted by receiving as settled those great questions of public policy in which the constituted authorities have concurred, and in which they have been sustained by the unequivocal expression of the will of the people.

The indispensable necessity of such an institution for the fiscal operations of the Government in all its departments, for the regulation and preservation of a sound currency, for the aid of commercial transactions generally, and even for the safety and utility of local banks is not doubted, and as is believed, has been shown in the past experience of the Government, and in the general accommodation and operation of the present bank.

The present institution may, indeed, be considered as peculiarly the offspring of that necessity springing from the inconveniences which followed the loss of the first bank of the United States, and the evils and distresses incident to the excessive, and, in some instances, fraudulent issues of the local banks during the war. The propriety of continuing it is to be considered not more in reference to the expediency of banking generally, than in regard to the actual state of things, and to the multiplicity of state banks already in existence, and which can neither be dispelled, nor in other manner controlled, in their issues of paper, by the General Government. This is an evil not to be submitted to; and the remedy at present applied, while it preserves a sound currency for the country at large, promotes the real interests of the local banks by giving soundness to their paper.

If the necessity of a banking institution be conceded or shewn, that which shall judiciously combine the power of the government with private enterprise, is believed to be most efficacious. The Government would thus obtain the benefit of individual sagacity in the general management of the bank, and, by means of its deposites and share in the direction, possess the necessary power for the prevention of abuse.

It is not intended to assert that the Bank of the United States, as at present organised, is perfect, or that the essential objects of such an institution might not be attained by means of an entirely new one, organised upon proper principles, and with salutary limitations. It must be admitted, however, that the good management of the present bank, the accommodation it has given the government, and the practical benefits it has rendered the community—whether it may or may not have accomplished all that was expected from it—and the advantages of its present condition, are circumstances in its favor entitled to great weight, and give it strong claims upon the consideration of Congress, in any future legislation upon the subject.

To these may be added the knowledge the present bank has acquired of the business and wants of the various portions of this extensive country, which, being the result of time and experience, is an advantage it must necessarily possess over any new institution.

It is to be observed, moreover, that the facilities of capital actually afforded by the present institution to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry of the Union, could not be withdrawn, even by transferring them to another institution, without a severe shock to each of those interests, and to the relations of society generally.

To similar considerations, it may be presumed, is to be traced the uniform policy of the several states of the Union of re-chartering their local institutions, with such modifications as experience may have dictated, in preference to creating new ones.

Should any objection be felt or entertained, on the score of monopoly, it might be obviated by placing, through the means of a sufficient premium, the present institution upon the footing of a new one, and guarding its future operations by such judicious checks and limitations as experience may have shewn to be necessary.

These considerations, and others, which will be adverted to in a subsequent part of this report, the experience of the Department in the trying periods of its history, and the convictions of his own judgment, concurring with those of the eminent men who have preceded the undersigned in its administration, induce him to recommend the expediency of re-chartering the present bank at the proper time, and with such modifications, as, without impairing its usefulness to the government and the community, may be calculated to recommend it to the approbation of the Executive, and, what is vitally important, to the confidence of the people.

Should Congress deem it expedient to authorise the sale of the bank shares for a sum not less than eight millions of dollars, the reimbursement of the public debt on or before the 3d day of March, 1833, may be confidently anticipated; and, from that period, the amount of revenue applicable to that object will be no longer required.

The Secretary estimates, that after the payment of the public debt, the revenue may be reduced to 13,500,000, or at most 15,000,000, the greatest sum that can in any event be required for the expenses of gov't, the whole of which he recommends should be derived from the Customs—having previously advised the sale of the Public Lands to the States within which they lie, and a division of the proceeds among all the States for purposes of Education and Improvement. In reducing the receipts from the Customs to the above sum, he recommends that the principle of Protection be preserved, especially of the articles of wool, woollens, cotton, iron, hemp, and sugar.—These articles would produce about 9,000,000 at the present rate of duties, leaving the balance to be raised upon others.

We expect to give further extracts in our next.

The National Republican Convention was to have assembled at Baltimore on Monday last. We think there is no doubt of Mr. Clay's nomination.

State Bank.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, at which Col. William Polk presided, was held on Monday last, agreeably to the act of incorporation.—But few Stockholders were present, the Stock being mostly represented by proxies. The same ten Directors of the Principal Bank who managed its concerns during the past year were unanimously re-elected. The interests of the State in this Corporation were represented by General R. M. Saunders, Attorney General.

A Committee of Stockholders was appointed, to examine the accounts and situation of the Bank, consisting of Gen. R. M. Saunders, Asa Jones, Joseph R. Lloyd, and Warren Winslow, Esq's., who, at a meeting held on the following day, reported, that they were satisfied that every exertion had been made by the Directors and Officers of the Bank during the past year, to reduce its outstanding debt. It is estimated that the Accommodation Debt has, during that period, been lessened two hundred thousand dollars.

The newly elected Board of Directors convened on Monday evening, and re-appointed Peter Browne, Esq., their President. But two new Directors were appointed at any of the Branches, viz. Charles Shepard, of Newbern, in place of E. G. Pasteur, who is no longer a resident of that place; and Theophilus Parker, of Edgecombe, in the place of F. L. Dancy.—*Raleigh Register.*

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, December 10, 1831.

The long and anxiously anticipated discussion of the Appropriation Bill came on in the Senate, on Thursday last, and after a long and able debate between Mess. Seawell and Toomer, the champions of their respective parties, its further consideration was postponed until the 3d Monday of November next. Every member of the Senate was present and voted; the vote stood for postponement 32—against it 31. There is no doubt that the Bill will be renewed in the House of Commons, in some shape or other, probably with provision for a Convention embraced in it. The debate in the Senate was carefully taken down and will, no doubt, be reported in some of the papers of this City. I annex the Yeas and Nays on this question, knowing the interest which your readers feel on the subject. Those who voted in the affirmative, were:—

Messrs. Allen, Brittain, Caldwell, Campbell, Dick, Dobson, Elliott, Gilmore, Guinn, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Hoover, Howell, Kerr, Kendall, McEntyre, McFarland, Marshall, of Anson, Martin, of Rockingham, Martin, of Wilkes, Massey, Melchor, Montgomery, of Orange, Parham, Ray, Rencher, Sherrard, Simmons, Toomer, Tyson and Underwood.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Askew, Bateman, Bell, Boddie, Brownrigg, Cooper, of Martin, Cowper, of Gates, Davenport, Dishong, Hawkins, Hayley, Lindsey, McDaniel, Marshall, of Carteret, Matthews, Miller, Montgomery, of Hertford, Moseley, Moye, of Green, Moye, of Pitt, Pool, Rowland, Spaight, Seawell, Selby, Skinner, Sneed, Thomson, Vanhook, Williams and Wilson.

It was thought probable before the vote was taken, that Mr. Kerr, of Caswell, and Mr. Sherrard, of Wayne, would have gone for the appropriation, in which event, the Bill would have been carried.

Mr. Ball Hughes, the celebrated Sculptor, is here from N. York. He has examined the mutilated remains of the Statue of Washington, and in a letter addressed by him to the Governor, which was yesterday communicated to the Legislature, he states that it is perfectly within the compass of his power, to restore it to all its former beauty, to invest it with all its original grandeur, to give it again its pure, unsullied whiteness, its strength, durability and form. He says in his letter, that the whole and entire cost shall not exceed the sum of $5,000, but he adds, that "gain is not his object—the riches of the Sculptor is fame." The subject has been referred to a select joint committee.

A Bill has been introduced, in the House of Commons, authorizing and empowering the Directors of the State Bank, with the consent of the Stockholders, to declare a Dividend of the Capital Stock thereof, under the limitations of the Act, passed in 1829, in relation to winding up the concerns of this Institution.

The Bill for the erection of a new County in the West, was rejected in the Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 34 to 29. This event I predicted in my last. The Cape Fear members, however, with the exception of Mr. Howell, of Robeson, voted for it to the last. Mess. Seawell and Sneed, who voted for it on its second reading, left the ranks on the final question, and answered in the negative, when their names were called.

A Resolution passed the Senate this morning, for the appointment of a joint select committee, whose duty it is to inquire into the expediency of chartering a Company, in this State, to receive private subscriptions for the desirable object of making a Rail Road from Old Topsail Inlet, to some suitable point in the interior country, and extending as nearly as practicable to the Blue Ridge; to inquire also, into the expediency of making a Rail Road from some point on the Cape Fear River, to some point on the waters of the Yadkin River; to inquire into the propriety also, of incorporating a Rail Road Company, to be owned by individual Stockholders, to commence at some point on the Cape Fear, at or near Haywood, and running by Louisburg, so as to meet the Petersburg Rail Road Company.

The House of Commons adjourned from Friday to Monday, to enable the Speaker to have certain alterations made, which were determined on, a few days since.

A letter from a member of the Legislature, to the Editor, dated Dec. 8th, considers it "doubtful whether the west will bring forward the Convention Question at this Session. Many think it ought to be discussed before the people next Summer, when the elections will test public sentiment, and afford the Cape Fear a chance to strengthen her representation. I think the measure will shortly succeed. Carteret county has sent instructions to her members to vote for it. The East will drop off gradually from the opposition to it; as they are tired of our present miserable policy. Some Bank project will probably pass."

Raleigh, Monday night, Dec 12.

I have barely a moment before the mail closes, to inform you, that Governor Stokes was, this morning, re-elected for the ensuing year, on the first ballot. It has been apparent to the most unconcerned observer since the Legislature convened, but no one could certainly say until last evening, whether that opposition would be manifested by blank votes, or some Candidate would be nominated to compete for the station.

Immediately, however, on the meeting of the two Houses to-day, Richard Dobbs Spaight, the Senator from Craven, was announced as a Candidate. The result of the balloting was, for Stokes 98, Spaight 83, blanks 9. The principal objection used against the Governor, was, that he did not own the required freehold, and was, therefore, constitutionally disqualified. But Mr. Pearson, of Rowan, in a few remarks which he submitted to the House, in support of the Governor's claims to re-election, stated that this objection was unfounded, and ought to have no influence upon the result.

The Bill to give to the people, the right of electing their Clerks, was rejected in the Senate, this morning, after considerable debate, by a majority of one vote.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, GILBERT ECCLES, Esq. aged 83 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, but for 62 years a resident of this town, where he has maintained the character of a most amiable and pious man. A more scrupulously honest man never lived.

In Davidson county, on the 1st inst., at an advanced age, JOHN MONROE, Esq. one of the most respectable magistrates and citizens of that county.

WILLKINGS & CO.

HAVE removed to their New Store on Person street, where they offer for sale,

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
10 ditto MOLASSES,
25 bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. Mullets,
10 do. Loaf Sugar,
5 do. N. E. Rum,
5 casks Rice,
20 kegs Nails,
20 bags Coffee,
7 do Pepper,
5 do. Spice,
15 boxes smoked Herrings.

December 12, 1831. 58-3t.

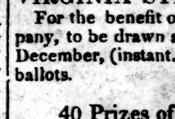
Patent Balances, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,

1 pair Patent Balances, 1,500 lbs.
1 do do 400 do.
1 Jersey Wagon,
4 boxes Citron.

A. KIMBALL.

December 14. 58tf.



The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection. HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Wednesday the 21st day of December inst., at the Market House in Fayetteville at 12 o'clock noon, that well known Valuable Lot of *LAND*, corner of Old and Burges streets, where the Flour Ware House stood formerly

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DICKSON, ARCH'D. M. HOOPER, } *Trustees.*
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville Dec. 13, 1831. 58 2w.

London Phœnix Fire Office, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber having been re-appointed by the Phœnix Assurance Company of London, their Agent for the State of Virginia, begs to inform the public, that he is authorised to effect Insurance *throughout the United States*, against loss or damage by fire, on *Buildings, Goods* and *Merchandize*; also on Ships on the Stocks, building or repairing, and on Ships with or without their Cargoes, while lying in any Port, Harbor or Dock.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Opposite the Virginia Bank.

Norfolk, November 1831. 58-4wpd.

Lotteries soon to Draw.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, No. 22,

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, to be drawn at Richmond, on Tuesday 23d of December, (instant.) 60 Number Lottery, 9 drawn ballots.

PRIZES.

40 Prizes of		1,000	DOLLARS,
42	of	500	DOLLARS,
2	of	6,675	DOLLARS,
51	of	300	DOLLARS,
51	of	200	DOLLARS,
51	of	100	DOLLARS,

Besides a variety of $90, $80, $70, $60, $50, &c.

Whole Tickets $10, *Shares in proportion.*

The above Scheme presents one of great attraction, as all tickets with three of the drawn (only 42 each) numbers on them, cannot be entitled to less than 500 Dollars, and may draw 6,675 Dollars. The 51 tickets having the 1st and 2d drawn numbers are each $300; also, the 51 tickets having the 3d and 4th each $200.

PETERSBURG MECHANIC LOTTERY,

Extra No. 6, draws at Norfolk on Monday, December 26th. 60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

20	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
20	of	500	DOLLARS,
20	of	300	DOLLARS,
23	of	200	DOLLARS,
1	of	5,245	DOLLARS,
51	of	80	DOLLARS,
51	of	60	DOLLARS,
51	of	50	DOLLARS,

And a great variety of $40, $30, $20, $15, etc. etc.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50—*Quarters* $1 25.

For sale in great variety at the Lottery Office of

Paul Nash,

Successor of B. W. Hewson—Petersburg.

N. B.—Orders for Tickets in the above, or other popular Lotteries, covering the Cash or Prize Tickets (post paid) will meet with the most prompt attention, if addressed to

PAUL NASH,
December 12. *Petersburg, Va.*

TANNER'S STEREOGRAPH CHECKS, and Bills of Exchange.

A SUPPLY of these BLANKS, which are proof against forgery, just received for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR ROLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 3. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,

ALSO,

A variety of other *GOODS,* which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of LAND lying on Little Rockfish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

☞All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber. For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me at Cheraw, S. C.

ALEX. McQUEEN.

September 21. 46-3m.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831 40-tf.

$100 Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 6th instant, near Wynnsborough, Fairfield District, South Carolina, two negro men, one named *TOM* and the other *ESSICKS.* Tom is about 30 years of age (he says himself 36) of a light complection, not very stout, height not known, but should suppose he was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; I purchased him in September last, of Joseph Newkirk, New Hanover County, N. C. where he will aim for. Essicks is something stouter than Tom but much about the same height, with small whiskers, and his upper fore teeth a little decayed, he is about 24 years of age, and the middle finger of his left hand is off to the first joint; I purchased him of Stephen Register, South Washington, New Hanover County, Noorth Carolina, who purchased him a short time previous of a widow woman in the neighborhood, whose name is not recollected. I will give $100 for them delivered to me in Natchez, Mississippi, or $50 if delivered in South Carolina, to Col. Austin T. Peay, Fairfield District, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get them. Should those negroes be confined in any jail, and this Advertisement come to the knowledge of the Jailer, he will confer a favor on the Subscriber by sending him information (by letter) to Natchez, Mississippi.

SIMON MURCHISON.

Natchez, Mississippi, October 10, 1831. 50tf.

☞The Editor of the Columbia Southern Times is requested to publish the above *four times* and forward his bill to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS,* in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State,* a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York,* and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent.* &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,

At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 24th instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE,* all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken a Store opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

Books & Stationary,

BLANK BOOKS, &c. &c.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 7, 1831.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. ‖52-tf.‖

The Editors of the Petersburg Times and Richmond Enquirer are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their bills to this office immediately for payment.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,* &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

CHEESE.

CHEESE for sale by the cask or retail, by

JAS. G. COOK,

November 6.—53-6t. Foot of Haymount.

MISS BINGHAM

CONTINUES her School in a large and convenient room at Mrs. Mumford's, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in families of the first respectability near the School. The next Quarter commences the first of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831. 46-6t.

Just Received

BY BOATS ELIZA AND LADY OF THE LAKE,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
20 bags green Coffee,
15 bbls loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Copperas,
50 kegs cut Nails,
5 casks Rice,
5 bags Pepper,
5 bags Spice,
20 boxes bar Soap,
For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.
Ashe Buildings.

September 27. 47tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 47-tf.

Cheese.

THE prime CHEESE, just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
At their new Store on Green Street.

November 29. §56-tf.§

R. [illegible] GES.

A few bbls. Saugus-tee sweet ORANGES, just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green street.

November 29. 56-tf.

Green Paint,

A Superior article in canisters of 8½ lbs. each.

ALSO,

20 boxes Bar SOAP, just received per Steam Boat, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.
Curtis's Block.

November 29, 1831. 56-tf.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz.

Fresh bunch Raisins,
Do. Prunes,
Do. Currants,
Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts & Filberts do.
Nutmegs and Mace,
Cassia and Cloves,
Scotch Barley,
Imperial and Gunpowder, } TEA
Loaf Sugar,
Brown ditto,
Coffee and Cheese,
Saltpetre,
Pepper and Alspice,
Seidlitz Powders,
Soda ditto,
Castor Oil,
Superior Spanish Segars,
Phosphorus Lights,
Maccoboy Snuff,
Scotch ditto, &c. &c.

A large assortment of

CORDIALS AND CANDIES.

Perfect Love,
Noyeau and Peppermint } CANDIES,
Rock and Rose Candy,
Hoarhound & Lemon do.
Peppermint do.
Barley Sugar do.
Cinnamon do.
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges ditto.
Sugar Plumbs,
Liquorice Ball &c. &c.
Madeira And Port } WINE.

The wholesale price of Candies is 35 cents a pound.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29, 1831. 56-3t.

CANON CAISON,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

Tailoring Business,

In his New House on Liberty Point, south side of Person street, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and durability. He feels grateful for past patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Liberal wages and constant employment, will be given to two good Journeymen, if application be made immediately.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30. 56-3w.

Windsor Chairs.

A small lot just received.—*Also,* a few BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. 1 Patent BALANCE,

For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

November 22. 55tf.

Sugar and Salt.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
Received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 15*th,* 1831. ‖54-tf.‖

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES,* superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

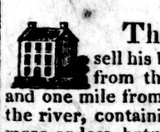
DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence

FOR SALE.



The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞I would hire by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 5441.*Ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed business, in the Brick Row directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received, comprise an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business. ☞A constant supply of Hemming and superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Queensware,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, Cod,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 56tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS,

☞The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every part to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his store near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inch
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
Mill cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF } POWDER,
gun & rifle }
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Salts, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25.

HENRY ERAMBERT,

Merchant Tailor.

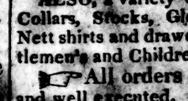
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannels, Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.



To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron J. Quesada, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also instructions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled Eye Needles.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞Two or three workmen will receive employment by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15.